

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 12 of 1892.

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 24th March 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.		1892.		
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>							
1	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahfid-ul-din Beg ...	March	15th ...	March	19th
	<i>Tri-monthly.</i>							
2	Akhbar-i-Imamia ...	Lucknow ...	Kbid Ali ...	"	" ...	"	20th ...	347 copies.
3	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	"	20th ...	"	24th ...	45 "
4	Indian Graphic ...	Lucknow ...	Maharaj Krishn ...	"	10th ...	"	22nd ...	180 "
5	Latif-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Latif Khan.	"	15th ...	"	18th
6	Mufid-i-Km ...	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khan ...	"	10th ...	"	19th ...	125 copies.
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
7	Agra Akhbar ...	" ...	Tajammul Husain ...	"	7th & 14th,	"	18th & 22nd,	262 "
8	Akhbar-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	"	15th ...	"	18th ...	65 "
9	Klam-i-Taswir ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	"	" ...	"	24th ...	300 "
10	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lal ...	"	19th ...	"	23rd ...	158 "
11	Azad ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	"	18th ...	"	20th ...	250 "
12	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	"	16th ...	"	21st ...	250 "
13	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	"	19th ...	"	24th ...	200 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
				1891-92.	1892.	
14	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Hussain,	March 21st ...	March 23rd ...	446 copies
15	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" 16th ...	" 20th ...	500 "
16	Jam-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	" 6th ...	" 18th ...	150 "
17	Karnamah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub...	" 17th ...	" 20th ...	250 "
18	Kayasth Akhbār... ..	" ...	Rudra Prasad ...	" 1st ...	" 21st ...	735 "
19	Kayasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	" 19th ...	" 24th ...	250 "
20	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	" " ...	" 22nd ...	50 "
21	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	" 14th ...	" 21st ...	250 "
22	Najm-ul-Akhbār ...	Etawah ...	Bah-ullah Khan ...	" 22nd ...	" 23rd ...	175 "
23	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Avatar Krishn ...	" 15th ...	" 21st ...	275 "
24	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	60 "
25	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	" 8th ...	" 20th ...	89 "
26	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	40 "
27	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	" 19th ...	" 22nd ...	225 "
28	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	" 17th ...	" 21st ...	400 "
29	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	" 16th ...	" 20th ...	160 "
30	Riaz-ul-Akhbār ...	Etawah ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" " ...	" " ...	325 "
31	Robilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	" 6th ...	" 18th ...	150 "
32	Shula-i-Tur ...	Cawnpore ...	Prabhu Dayal, Bhar- gav.	" 17th ...	" 21st ...	"
33	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	" 20th ...	" 24th ...	125 "
34	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	" 16th ...	" 23rd ...	125 "
35	Tarrar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	" " ...	" 20th ...	250 "
36	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	" " ...	" " ...	115 "
Daily.						
37	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	" 18th to 24th,	" 18th to 24th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
38	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lab ...	" 15th, 19th & 22nd.	" 18th, 21st & 24th.	464 copies (including 332 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
39	Bharat Hitaisi ...	Farukhabad ...	Bachchan Lal ...	For February ...	" 21st ...	377 "
40	Mathur Vaisya Sukhdiyak...	Agra ...	Babu Lal ...	" Feb. & March,	" 20th ...	"
Weekly.						
41	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	March 14th ...	" 18th ...	105 copies
42	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varmā,	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	1,500 "
43	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	" 17th ...	" 19th ...	400 "
44	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakār ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyachalak Dan ...	" 14th & 21st.	" 18th & 24th,	100 "
Daily.						
45	Hindustan ...	Kalakanar ...	Deva Charan ...	" 17th to 23rd,	" 18th to 24th,	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
46	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	" 18th ...	" 20th ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
47	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	" 16th ...	" 23rd ...	100 copies
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
48	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant 'Prayagi.	" " ...	" 19th ...	293 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
Weekly.						
49	Nyaya Sudha ...	Harda ...	Wandeve Bhaskar...	" " ...	" 20th ...	450 "
GORKHA.						
Weekly.						
50	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varma,	" 18th ...	" 19th ...	600 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 10th March, publishes a brief account of the life of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, giving pictures of His Royal Highness, Princess Mary of Teck, the funeral procession of the Prince and the assembly at the funeral service in St. George's Chapel. (The *Bhārat Hitaishi*, Farukhabad, for February, contains a Hindi poem expressing deep regret at the sad death of the prince.)

INDIAN GRAPHIC.
Mar. 10th, 1892.

2. The *Hindustān* (Kālākānkar), of the 22nd March, referring to the strictures of the *Morning Post* of the 19th idem on the confidential letter addressed by Mr. Hume to the Standing Congress Committees on the eve of his departure to England, observes that Mr. Hume does not say that Englishmen will be killed like sheep. The charge of sedition brought against him by the *Morning Post* is utterly false. Being an old and experienced man, he gives friendly advice to the rulers as well as the people, and points out that, as the country is sinking into poverty more and more every day, it is sure to be attacked by a terrible famine which will lead to disastrous consequences. If a general famine broke out, serious riots would occur in all parts of the country, and it would be almost impossible for Government to control millions of men. Frequent cases of robbery and plunder have lately occurred in the afflicted districts. The spread of distress among millions of people cannot but be a source of danger to the empire. Mr. Hume is entitled to the gratitude of Government and people for drawing attention to the danger with which the country is threatened. The *Morning Post* should be criminally prosecuted for its unjust violent attack on him.

HINDUSTĀN.
Mar. 22nd, 1892.

3. The *Hindustān* (Kālākānkar), of the 22nd March, publishes the speech which one Pandit Shital Prasād made at a late meeting of the Deshopkārni Sabha at Kālākānkar on the National Congress. The Pandit praised British rule for the safety of lives and property, the spread of education, the introduction of sanitary reforms and other such benefits it has conferred on this country, and observed that the Viceroy and other high officers had the best interests of the country at heart. But many subordinate Anglo-Indian officers consider natives as slaves and have little sympathy with them; and this is the reason why the administration is not so satisfactory as it otherwise would be; some friends of the country have consequently established the National Congress to agitate for the redress of the popular grievances. The Pandit referred to the principal requests of the Congress, pointed out the necessity for the grant of those requests, and censured the Anti-Congressists. In conclusion he called upon all classes of the community to support the Congress.

HINDUSTĀN.
Mar. 22nd, 1892.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, praises the Mahārāja of Kashmir for remitting the duty on rice which will cause a loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 10,000 a year, and observes that every native prince gives some relief to his subjects in time of distress. The civilized and enlightened Government of India can take a lesson from its feudatory chiefs in this matter.

RAHBAR.
Mar. 16th, 1892.

5. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rāmpur), of the 21st March, observes that in accordance with the orders of the Local Government, Mr. Hardy, the Magistrate of Jhānsi, commenced the preliminary inquiry into the murder case at Rāmpur on the 19th idem, the State being represented by Messrs. Conlan and Colvin and the accused by Mr. Alston.

DABDABA-I-SIKAN-
DAR.
Mar. 21st, 1892.

6. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 15th March, says that warrants have again been issued for the arrest of men suspected of implication in the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khān, and rewards offered by the Rāmpur State for supply of information leading to their discovery. It would appear that the State now desires to have them tried by a court at Rāmpur, but manifestly the measure is unjustifiable. When they were discharged by the Magistrate of Bareilly, the Council of Regency expelled them from Rāmpur. They settled in British territory and became Her Majesty's subjects. Hence it is difficult to understand how the Rāmpur courts can try them.

AKHBĀR-I-ĀLAM.
Mar. 15th, 1892.

NAJIM-UL-AKBAR.
Mar. 22nd, 1892.

7. The *Najm-ul-Akbar* (Etawah), of the 22nd March, in commenting upon the same case, observes that the suspects readily appeared before the Magistrate of Bareilly. But being afraid

that the Rampur Courts will not decide their case with impartiality, they have absconded. Their fears are not unfounded. Soon after their release by the Magistrate they were expelled from the State by the Council of Regency, and the men who had given evidence in their favour harassed in various ways. Hence no other resident of Rampur can have the courage to appear as a witness in their behalf at the impending trial. Again the retrial of the men is open to another serious objection. The case was originally investigated by an experienced Government police officer, and the able Magistrate of Bareilly tried the case, the prosecution being conducted by an able lawyer. But the charge could not be brought home to the accused and they were discharged. The re-trial of the men for the same offence by the Rampur Courts will reflect on the Magistrate of Bareilly. Abdullah Khan's family has already been reduced to poverty under mere suspicion of guilt, and any further persecution is highly reprehensible. The proceedings of the Rampur Council are viewed with general disfavour, and the public is unable to understand how the Local Government has granted permission for the adoption of such proceedings.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

RAHBAR.
Mar. 16th, 1892.

8. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, in an article headed "The Sacrificial Sword" observes that Lord Lansdowne's administration bids fair to be very beneficial to this

country. The native princes are an eye-sore to their white lords, inasmuch as they do not readily surrender their states when the latter want them to do so. The Anglo-Indians begin to burn with rage as soon as they see the face of a native chief. They were highly annoyed to find the happy valley in the possession of a native whom they consider no better than a slave, and anxiously waited for an opportunity to occupy it. When Maharaja Pratap Singh came to the throne on the death of his father, they resolved to sacrifice him: all necessary arrangements were made for the purpose, and the sword being whetted was presented to Lord Dufferin with the request that he might strike the blow, but he did not agree. The request was repeated to Lord Lansdowne, who readily struck the blow. Since the time of Sir Cecil Beadon the Anglo-Indians were anxious to encourage social reform with the aid of law from several motives, and Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin were asked to pass a law for social reform, but their lordships refused to do so. Lord Lansdowne acceded to the wishes of the Anglo-Indian community and forced the Age of Consent Act on natives against their will. As the native newspapers criticize the high-handed proceedings of Anglo-Indian officers, the latter are greatly opposed to the freedom of the former, and all Europeans, officials and non-officials, are always ready to advise Government to gag the native press. Sir Ashley Eden was a bitter enemy to native newspapers, but tried to injure them in vain; an attempt was made to induce Lord Dufferin to prosecute them, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Lord Lansdowne again proved to be a pliant tool in the hands of the European community, and steps were taken to bring the *Praja Bandhu* of Chandarnagar into difficulty, but with little success. The *Bangbasi* was selected as the next victim, and a prosecution was instituted against it on the charge of spreading sedition. The tyrannical proceedings of Lord Lansdowne's Government above referred to created a reign of terror and reminded people of the days of Lord Lytton. But lately Lord Lansdowne has entirely changed his policy. The Maharaja of Kashmir has already been restored to power to some extent and assured by his Lordship to the great disappointment of the Anglo-Indian community that his state will not be annexed. Indeed his lordship has expressed himself against the annexation of any state. The prosecution of the *Bangbasi* gratified the wrath of the blood-thirsty Anglo-Indians, though no punishment was inflicted on the paper. The trial has had a good effect on the tone of newspapers, and the Anglo-Indians will not be able to bring the charge of sedition against any paper for many years to come. His Lordship did not know that his Age of Consent Act would meet with such a general opposition. As soon as he was convinced of its injurious effects he issued a circular with a view to make it as harmless as possible. Hence it will be perceived that formerly he freely used the sword but that lately he has made amends for his past mistakes.

9. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th March, regrets to notice that there has been great distress in some parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Rajputána for a year or so. If famine breaks out in any province, Government provides relief for the sufferers, but not till many men have fallen victims to it, much valuable time being lost in making preliminary inquiries. The Governor of Madras started relief works after a great deal of injury had been done by the scarcity of grain. In some parts of Behar men are suffering from an abnormal rise in prices, but Sir Charles Elliott is not yet inclined to believe the existence of any distress in the province. The failure of rains leads not only to a scarcity of grain but also to that of fodder, and consequently cattle die of starvation, as Government does not throw open its forests to them. In places like Rajputána men are unable to obtain a sufficient supply of water, even for drinking purposes at such time. Government adds to the difficulties of landholders and cultivators by the exaction of revenue instalments. Relief measures should be adopted as soon as the signs of famine are visible, the realization of revenue instalments being suspended and advances granted with a free-hand. If there is also a scarcity of fodder, cattle should be allowed to graze in Government forests.

HINDUSTÁN.
Mar. 19th, 1892.

10. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 19th March, says that Government refuses to interfere with the export of grain on the ground that such interference would be opposed to the policy of free trade. But is Government prepared to allow any private man to carry letters, to construct a railway, to cultivate and sell opium or to make and sell liquor with perfect liberty? Owing to the heavy exports of grain great distress prevails among the poorer classes, and Government has to spend large amounts of money in providing relief for them every year. The grain exports should be checked or steps should be taken to improve agriculture and bring waste land under cultivation.

DABDABA-KAISARI.
Mar. 19th, 1892.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd March, adverting to the Sir Auckland Colvin's knowledge of opening of the female hospital at Balrampur on 15th Urdu. idem by Sir Auckland Colvin, observes that His Honor gave a short reply in Urdu to the address presented to him on the occasion. It reflects great credit on him that he knows Urdu so well that he can make speeches in that language. The higher European officers should make a point of acquiring proficiency in Vernacular like him.

HINDUSTÁN.
Mar. 22nd, 1892.

12. *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th March, referring to the strong agitation maintained in Behar against cadastral survey, observes that Government is not well advised in making such survey, inasmuch as cultivators as well as landlords are opposed to it, and it is calculated to create wide-spread dissatisfaction among them. Moreover, any such survey is highly objectionable at the present time when the province is threatened with famine.

HINDUSTÁN.
Mar. 18th, 1892.

13. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 15th March, says that Sir Auckland Colvin laid the foundation stone of the Cawnpore water-works on the 10th idem. It would appear that His Honor desires to provide a water supply at every town, whether it is wanted or not; but his term of office is drawing to a close. In order to save the residents of Cawnpore from new burdens some members of the Cawnpore Board strongly opposed the water supply project, even though they incurred his displeasure in doing so. Their firmness and sympathy with the people are worthy of all praise.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
Mar. 15th, 1892.

14. The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 15th March, referring to the laying of the foundation stone of the Cawnpore water-works by His Honor, observes that Babu Sidh Gopal, who had been one of the principal opponents to the project and had even published a pamphlet in its condemnation, read the address on the occasion, specifying the benefits which the city would derive from it.

ÁLAM-I-TASWIR.
Mar. 15th, 1892.

15. The *Shula-i-Túr* (Cawnpore), of the 17th March, in commenting upon the same subject, complains that the Municipal taxes which will be levied on account of the water-works will press heavily on the citizens and ruin the local trade and industries.

SHULA-I-TUR.
Mar. 17th, 1892.

NATH-UL-HISB.
Mar. 15th, 1892.

16. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 15th March, adverting to the late municipal elections at Moradabad, observes that great enthusiasm was exhibited in connection with the elections at wards Nos. 5 and 2. Munshi Muhammad Abdul Razak, wakil, and Sayyid Muhammad Bakar were two candidates for ward No. 2, and at the time of election the Munshi's friends ill-treated voters and compelled them to vote for him against their will. The Magistrate should place police guards to prevent the occurrence of such irregularities.

OUDEH AKHBAR.
Mar. 22nd, 1892.

17. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 21st March, expresses regret at the outbreak of the fire at the Aligarh exhibition, but praises the Magistrate and other officers for their efforts to check the fire. The losses were not so heavy as they have been represented to be in some quarters, but amounted only to Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000. An appeal has been made to the nobility and the municipal board of Aligarh to compensate the traders for their losses, and it is believed that sufficient funds will be raised from subscriptions for the purpose.

RAHBAR.
Mar. 16th, 1892.

18. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, says that in Bardwan a police official apprehended a man who had committed a nuisance on a public thoroughfare. As the official was ill-treating and taking the man to the police-station, a school-boy remonstrated with the former for ill-treating the latter. On this a dispute occurred between the police official and the school-boy. The Magistrate who tried the case disapproved of the conduct of the police official, but still sentenced the boy to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment for interfering with the official! Hence it will be perceived that in this country Magistrates do not like that any man should interfere with the policemen even when the latter are guilty of illegal proceedings.

III.—LEGISLATION.

RAHBAR.
Mar. 15th, 1892.

19. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 15th March, refers to the chief provisions of the India Councils Bill, and observes that as the Bill does not recognize the elective principle, it will make matters worse. It will only increase the number of subservient members who have no sympathy with the people and blindly support every proposal of Government. It is to be regretted that Government does not see its way to admitting the representatives of the people to the Legislative Councils. No good can accrue from the appointment of members who are deaf and dumb to all practical purposes.

HINDUSTAN.
Mar. 23rd, 1892.

20. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd March, expresses satisfaction that Sir Auckland Colvin's Government is very anxious to improve the public health, and after giving the substance of the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Lodging House Bill, observes that it sympathizes with the objects of the Bill, but that the measure should be enforced with great lenience in order that it may cause no hardship to the people. Natives do not yet fully appreciate the advantages of sanitation, and therefore sanitary reforms should be introduced with great care and caution.

IV.—EDUCATION.

OUDEH AKHBAR.
Mar. 22nd, 1892.

21. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 22nd March, gives the proceedings of a public Muhammadan meeting held at Agra on the 15th idem to consider the subject of establishing a boarding-house in connection with the Agra College for Muhammadan boys. An influential committee, of which Mir Kasim Husain is president, has been formed to raise subscriptions for the purpose.

V.—POST-OFFICE.

BHARAT JIWAN.
Mar. 21st, 1892.

22. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 21st March, says that the Director General of Post-Offices is of opinion that the seals with which letters are marked should bear the names of Post-offices in brief and not in full, but it should be observed that sometimes the senders of letters do not give their addresses in the letters, and the addresses

have to find out their whereabouts by the Post-office seals on the covers. Hence far from ordering the seals to bear the names of Post-offices in brief the Director General should introduce rubber seals in order that the impressions may be clearer and more legible.

23. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 15th March, praises Babu Kedar Nath, the Post-master of Moradabad, for his ability and cleverness, but complains that he does not treat his assistants and private persons who have occasion to deal with him in the proper way. He had better improve his manners and gain the goodwill of citizens like his predecessors.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
Mar. 15th, 1892.

VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 21st March, states that the Bhārat Dharm Mahāmandal commenced its sittings at Benares on Shivachaturdashi, corresponding with 26th February last, the general meeting being held at the Mahārāja's Diwankhana on 14th March. The image of Sri Salig Ram and the four Vedas, attended with bands of music and accompanied by an immense crowd of people, were carried in procession to the Diwankhana, where they were placed on a silver throne and worshipped. Rāja Shashi Shekhareswar Roy, Vice President, declared in Sanskrit the conclusions arrived at by the Mahāmandal; and Bābu Bhudhar Mukarji read out the letters and telegrams from Rājas, Mahārājas and Hindu religious associations in different parts of the country expressing sympathy with the aims and objects of the movement. Pandit Shivakumar Shastri made an eloquent speech on Hindu religion, and the meeting dissolved with three cheers for the Sanatan Dharm or the orthodox Hindu religion, and Her Majesty the Empress of India. About ten thousand men were present on the occasion. The *Bhārat Jīwan* publishes the substance of the conclusions arrived at by the Bhārat Dharm Mahāmandal. The decline of Hindu religion is ascribed to the decline of Sanskrit education, the decline of power of society, and the decline of religious faith, and the Mahāmandal will encourage the establishment of religious associations in all parts of the country with a view to encourage the spread of Sanskrit education and promote piety. There will be a central association at Benares.

BHĀRAT-JIWAN.
Mar. 21st, 1892.

25. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 17th March, complains that on the day of the late Shab-i-barāt, when Muhammad Ghulam Mujtaba, Vakil, High Court, and Munshi Abdul Ghafar, Deputy Collector, were going in a carriage to the railway-station, a cracker exploded near the Dāyara. The horse got frightened at the explosion and ran away. One boy was killed and ten men injured by the horse on the way. The carriage was thrown by the horse into the drain, but the two gentlemen mentioned above escaped unhurt. Unfortunate accidents occur every year at one place or another owing to the letting off of fire-works on the day of the Shab-i-barāt. The Muhammadan religion does not enjoin the evil practice, which should be forbidden.

PRAYĀG SAMĀCHĀR.
March 17th, 1892.

26. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 19th March, complains that on the occasion of the late Shab-i-barat several boys at Lucknow, while engaged in exploding potash, met with accidents; their arms were seriously wounded by the explosions and had consequently to be amputated. The letting off of fire-works in honour of the Shab-i-barat is as little necessary on religious grounds as is gambling in honour of the Dewali, or the singing of obscene songs in honour of the Holi. The local Muhammadan associations should take steps with a view to put a stop to the evil custom. (The *Kārnāmah*, Lucknow, of the 17th March, expresses regret at the accidents which occurred owing to the explosion of potash, and urges that the custom should be suppressed with a high hand.)

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
Mar. 19th, 1892.

ALLAHABAD, } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
The 29th March 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

